H. W. BILLARD.

LIQUID CONTAINER SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1917.

1,277,838. Patented Sept. 3, 1918.

Fig. 1.

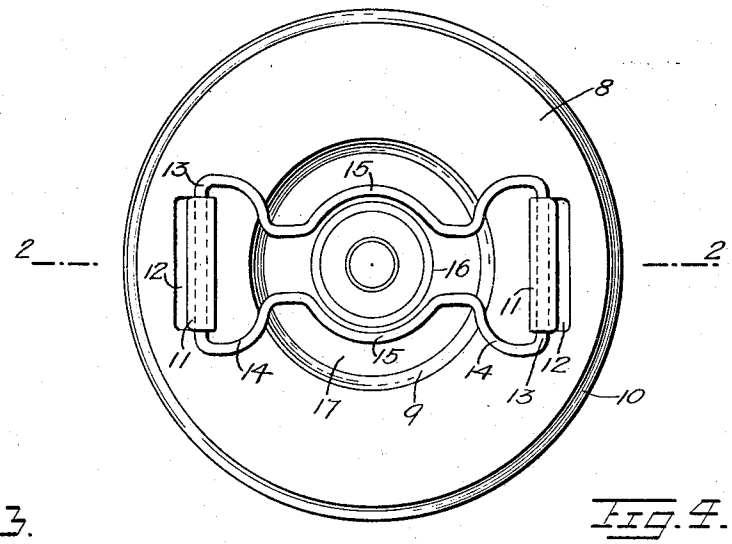


Fig. 3.

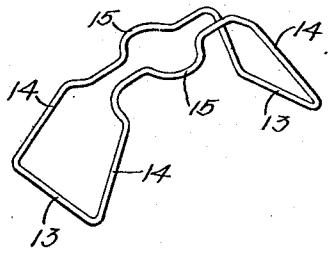


Fig. 2.

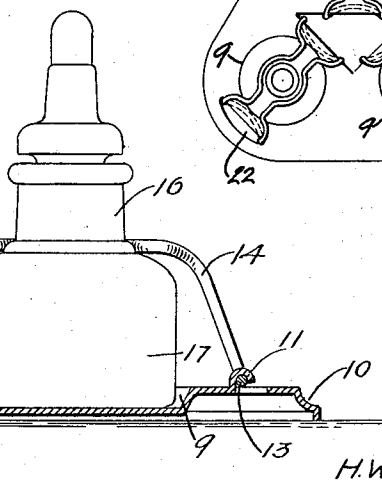


Fig. 4.

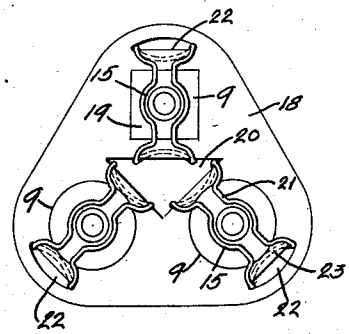
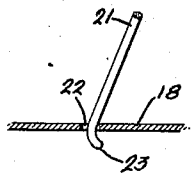


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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LIQUID-CONTAINER SUPPORT.

1,277,838. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 3, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT W. BILLARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, Richmond Hill, borough of Queens, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Liquid-Container Support, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to provide a device for preventing the upsetting of ink wells or other liquid containers; to simplify and cheapen the cost of construction of such a device; and to provide means for readily installing the bottle or container in service.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a top view of a supporter constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, and showing in conjunction therewith an ink-bottle of the type generally employed by draftsmen;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section, the section being taken as on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail view in perspective of the retaining loop with which the supporter is provided;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a support having a plurality of liquid containers showing a modified form of the holding device;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view showing an end fragment of a holding device and a portion of the base.

Description.

As seen in the drawings, the supporter embodies a circular tray 8. The tray is provided at the center with a well 9 and around the perimeter with a depressed flange 10, the lower edge whereof extends below the well 9 and forms a support for the said tray. The tray 8 is preferably constructed of thin sheet metal. At opposite sides of the center of the tray and between the well 9 and flange 10 thereof, are struck up two curled hook sections 11. Where the hook sections 11 are turned up, spaces 12 are left in the tray.

As seen best in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the hook sections 11 are curled to form seats for the parallel ends 13 of the spring loop 14. The loop 14 is shaped substantially as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. It is provided with curved collar sections 15, which, in practice, surround the neck 16 of a bottle or other liquid container 17.

As shown best in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the portions of the loop 14 having the collar sections 15, are raised above the sections 11. The loop 14 is so constructed throughout that when installed in service relation to the tray 8 and container 17, the loop 14 and all portions thereof are under tension. To this end, the collar sections 15 are normally contracted to lessen the diameter of the neck 16 of the container 17, and the ends of the loop 14 are normally contracted to lessen the distance between the hook sections 11. Thus while the collar sections 15 contract on the neck 16 of the container 17, the ends 13 contract on the sections 11 of the tray.

In the modified form of the invention shown in Fig. 4, the tray 18 is provided with a series of wells 9, one of which is rectangular to hold a rectangular receptacle. The tray 18 has a central opening, the side edges whereof are utilized as detents for the loops 21. The loops 21 are similar to the loops 14 in that they have the collar sections 15, and at the extreme ends of the loops are normally contracted to grip the edges of the openings 20 and 22. To this end, the lower extensions 23 of the loops are bent in to extend under the body of the tray 18.

In both forms of the invention, the one end of the loop is first adjusted to the retaining device, such as the sections 11 of the preferred form, or the edges of the openings 20 in the modified form. The collar sections 15 are then adjusted over the containers for which the loops are intended, and the free end of the loop is extended to be secured to the opposite section 15 or the inner edge of the opening 22.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that when containers are thus disposed, it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to overturn them accidentally.

It is obvious that many forms of tray may be employed and the means provided thereon for engaging the retaining loops may be variously placed, all of which alterations are thought to be within the purview of the present disclosure.

Claims.

1. A supporter as characterized comprising a tray having a central well and pend-

ent supports, the bottom of said well being on a plane above the plane of said supports; a plurality of hook sections integrally formed with said tray at opposite sides of said well; and a resilient loop for protectively engaging said hook sections, said loop extending across in superposed relation to said well for engaging a container held therein.

2. A supporter as characterized comprising a sheet metal tray having integrally formed therein a central depressed well, a pendent annular flange, the edge whereof extends below the bottom of said well; a plurality of hook sections, said sections being disposed at opposite sides of said well; and a spring wire loop, the ends whereof are normally contracted in closer relation to each other than the distance between said hook sections, said loop being adapted to engage said hook sections and to extend across in superposed relation to said well for engaging an object disposed in said well.

HERBERT W. BILLARD.

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